THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year, payable in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the

year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will continue until for-bid and charged accordingly. For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$3, Cash.

Jos Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Cir-culars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post

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Persons at a distance sending us the names
of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to

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No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Office on Main strest, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

THE POST.

Athens, Friday, March 24, 1854.

PACIFIC RAILROAD .- In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. McDougal, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill for establishing a railroad and telegraph from the Atlantic States to the Pacific ocean. and for other purposes. The House refused to make it a special order for the second Tuesday in May, and referred it to the committee of the whole on the State of the Un-

The bill provides that for the purpose of securing the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Mississippi river to a point north of the 37th parallel of north latitude to San Francisco, there shall be granted a quantity of land in alternate sections to the width of fifteen miles each side of said road, from the terminus of the Mississippi to the 106th degree of longitude west from Green-wich; and thence westerly to the eastern line of California, alternative sections to the width of 25 miles on each side of the said road. Advertisements to be published inviting sealed proposals for the road, proposing a ces-sion of lands appropriated, and also the pay-ment of a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars per mile per annum to the contracting parties for the use of such road and telegraph line by the United States for postal, military, and all other government purposes.

The President is nuthorized to receive bids for the service, taking the above as a basis, and to let the contract to whatever responsible company may make the lowest bid.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, intends, it is said, to propose to-morrow a substitute bill to the committee, which will meet more fully tho

The above is the majority bill, the minority of the committee being in favor of three routes, granting compensation on each and a routes, granting compensation on each and a paratory schools also; in fact, all the young fair compensation for carrying the mails. The highest compensation now allowed by wanting to support an army, for contribulaw is three hundred dollars a mile

A Washington dispatch says, the Gadsden treaty was up for a short time last week, but nothing was done. Various amendments have been reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. A good deal of feeling exists on the subject, but there is a disposition to ratify the treaty if it can be properly amended so as to fix definitely the mouth of the Colorado river, giving us without dispute a port on the Gulf of California, and also altering the boundary so as to make it more specific.

A letter from a member of Congress from South Carolina, to one of the Editors of street, and robbed of \$250, his gold watch the Charleston Courier, dated the 10th inst., says :-- "The Nebraska bill will probably pass. Our foreign relations with Spain, growing out of the seizure of the Black Warrior, and with Peru, are not of the most pacific char-

WASHINGTON, March 14. The great Wisconsin Rail Road grant has been killed in the House of Representatives by three majority, amidst much excitement A debate took place in the Senate on the remonstrance of the 4000 Eastern Clergymen against the Nebraska Bill.

BALTIMORE, March 14. Advices from Buffalo state that a mob at Erie tore up on Monday the rail road track, in consequence of the Company running trains through on the connected tracks. The Sheriff was present exhorting the people to desist, but they hustled him away. The break is for about half a mile in the village

The steam ship George Law has arrived at New York from Aspinwall, with nearly \$1,000,000 in gold. Among her passengers were a portion of the party who were detained from the survey of the Darien Canal

Advices from Acapulco state that revolution had broken out there under Avarez ngainst Santa Anna. It had assumed such a formidable aspect that Santa Anna was marching to suppress it at the head of a large force.

Creditors never annoy a man as long as he is getting up in the world. A man of wealth only pays his butcher once a year .-Let bad luck overtake him, and his meat bill will come in overy morning, as regular as breakfast and hungry children. Again we say, never plead guilty of poverty. So far as this world is concerned, you had better admit that you are a scoundrel.

TROUBLE AHEAD.-A private letter from a highly respectable source in Washington says: "There is trouble browing with Mexico and you need not be surprised at any news from that quarter."

If we may believe the census, every fifth person in the United States owns a horse, and every tenth a Gog.

has recently arrived at St. Louis from Salt Lake City. They bring interesting intelligence, from which we learn that a bloody war is about to ensue between the Mormons and the wild tribes inhabiting that region. We subjoin details below:

The party left Salt Lake City on the 25th December, and encountered several severe snow storms and bitter cold weather between there and Fort Laramie. From the latter place to Austin they experienced very mild weather. They report all the mountain In-dians in a starving condition, and eating their horses. The Utah chief, Walker, was preparing to give the Mormons battle, and as he has entisted in his cause the Camanches and Apaches, a bloody struggle may be expected. He has sworn a war of extermination, and wee betide the Mormons who fall into his hands. The Mormons endeavored to make a treaty with him, but his demands were considered intolerant and they would not com-ply with them. He required that they should build him a house as large as Gov. Young's on a prominence near the city, pay him a large sum of money, and furnish him with as many wives as their veritable Governor has. So far as the house and money was concerned, the Mormons were willing to comply, but furnishing the wives was another matter, and here the negotiation ceased. It is to be re-greted that this state of feeling exists, as it will be dangerous for small parties of emi-grants to cross the plains the coming spring, and as in the case of poor Guanison and his party, many whites will perish, who do not believe in the Mormon oreed.

The Arappahas, Cheyennes and Sioux are making preparations to exterminate the Pawnees in the spring. They express determination to wipe out the entire tribe.— Bloody Indian battles may therefore be ex-

THE REVOLUTION IN GREECE .- The sympathy with Russia which has long existed, founded upon their common religion, has it appears, broken out in open revolt against the Sultan in Western Turkey. Letters from Athens represent the excitement in that city as being great, and the movement as being general and formidable, all classes participating in the feeling of hostility to the Turk. Large sums of money have been raised, and the students and young men of Athens have demanded of the King to be led against the Turks. The King is afraid of compromising his government with the Western Powers, who put him on the throne. In the mean time the revolutionists are preparing to leave the city without permission, and the King is not popular enough with the people to au- to this little army of public slaves during the thorize him to attempt to restrain them. A letter dated at Athens on the 8th ult.

Things are taking even a more decided stand than we had supposed. The students of the University to a man have agreed to go, and University to a man have agreed to go, and are selling books, clothes, jewelry, and every thing available in order to purchase arms. And the students in the gymnasiums or pre-

Greeks living out of the country. One man whose name is kept secret has given one million drachmas, (about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars,) and this is only a portion of what is subscribed. They no navy but plenty of sailors, and will immediately purchase vessels and stea-mers, provided the Turks are not beforehand em. They say too that the Greek Government will not be compromised, as the expedition is fitted out by Greeks living

DARING ROBBERY OF A CUSTOM HOUSE. On Friday night about 7 o'clock, John Hastings, Collector of the Port of Pittsburg, Penn, was knocked down in Alleghanytogether with the keys of the Custom House and the doors of the Custom House safe. The robbers then entered the Custom House and stole from the safe \$20,000 ir 20 dollar gold peices. Mr. Hastings is in a precarious situation his wounds being very severe.

THE RUSSIAN CRUSADE.—The idea prevails among the Russian soldiers that they are on their way to the Holy Land, to rescue it from the hands of infidels in which flattering term are comprised not only the Mussulmans, but the English and French. On the march of one of the early corps into the Principanties, a party of soldiers halted at a house, to beg for a draught of water. After their thirst was satisfied, they asked with great simplicity, but with all apparent sincerity, whether they were far from Jerusalem, for which they were on their march; and that they were told they would reach it in one or two days.

"Rumors have come over the water that Mr. Van Buren might possibly join the Catholic church. Very likely the Pope thinks so. But he don't know Van Buren. The foxy Ex-President will prove himself more than a match for the Pope in that sort of diplomacy, and when "his highness" supposes him just ready to be gathered into the fold

STEAMER ALIDA-This new and beauti ful boat "came in sight" yesterday about 12 swine?
M., having been detained near 3 days at Floodious state rooms, and every thing necessary to render the traveler fortable; and, may we not add, "She" is the "Belle of the Waters."

Regular trips may now be expected be-ween Loudon and Knoxville—and to other points on the Clinch and Tennessee Rivers, whenever freights offer.—Loudon Free Press.

A Havana letter says-I understand there is much shaking about the palace, in consequence of certain news from Spain. It is very evident that the "rats are leaving the sinking ship." The Queen's agent here is disposing of her slaves and other property, and no one doubts for a moment of the complete and perfect yielding to the British power, and unless "Young America" interferes, and speedily and promptly, the "manifest destiny" of this island is-a free black colony of Great the farmer; "But if the Bible teaches you to Britian. How will that suit "Yankee Doo- thirst after the spirit, it says, also, "Hoe !-

LATE FROM SALT LAKE CITY .- A party THE COMPENSATION OF POST MAS-

We copy the following excellent article upon a subject which we hope will speedily body does not advertise for one. Sleeping receive the attention of the proper authorities, from the Asheville (N. C.) News:

The Mining Register has an able and inthe Mining Register has an able and in-teresting article on the subject indicated by the caption of this article. It is a subject in which every class of citizens is directly and vitally interested. The postmasters come more directly in contact with the people than any class of Government appointees, and the importance of having faithful and competent men to fill these offices, is felt and acknowledged by all. That the present rate of compensation is inadequate remuneration for the labor and responsibility involved, must be apparent to even the least observant.

The act of 1845 made important changes in postage and mail service of the country.— One of those changes was a reduction of postage which increased very considerably the amount of business; another consisted in directing all mail service to be let to the lowest bidder, irrespective of the mode of convey-ance. This single regulation, we are told, reduced the contracts of 1845, in New England and New York, the first section let under that law, more than \$250,000. Another provision of the same year, was that requiring a classification of the service, and fixing the of these laws was, aside from greatly diminishing the price of mail transportation, to aid in bringing speedily the expense of the service within the income derived from the reduced postage. Hence we find the gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1840 amounted to \$4,905,176 while the expenditure of the state of tures for the same time were \$4,479,049, leaving an excess of \$426,127.

But the obnoxious portion of the present law against the oppressive feature of which

all the twenty thousand intelligent American Post Masters protest, is found in the fact, that while it reduced the rates of postage, the labors of all the offices have vastly increased, while their pay has been greatly diminished. This is a gross wrong the perpetration of which may have escaped the observation of members of Congress, in the passage of the bill; and justice to the Post Masters, and a proper regard for the dignity and demands of labor, require prompt modification. The rates of commissions allowed to Post

Masters on receipts are: 50 per cent on the first

" " all over Under these rates, we are told in the able and elaborate report of the Post Master Gen-eral Campbell, there were on the first of December last, 22,608 Post Masters employed; and what dear reader do you think was paid year, to defray the expenses of living, office reat and clerk hire. The report tells us the rent and cierk life. The report tells us the compensation to Postmasters was \$1.821,000; averaging but a fraction over \$80 to each per annum! Why the bone gatherers in the streets of New York realize more than this. Even the common soldier in these "piping times" of peace, with nothing to do but eat the pork and beans furnished him by government, gets at least his \$96 in hard cash an-

nually.

The amount of service performed, for which there is no compensation, is very con-siderable. From a report of the Washing-void. ton City Post Office, for the year ending June 30, 1847, the number of free written mail matter sent through the office, was \$1,302,-503, and the number of speeches and docu-ments 401,596. The postage to which that matter would have been subject, if not franked, is computed by that report at \$782,796. During the same year there were 2,100,000 letters returned to the dead letter office involving a heavy and unproductive expendi-

The present is a period noted for remarkably high prices of living; scarcely exceeded by the memorable times of 1836; labor, rents, and all kinds of produce have advanced very steadily and materially in price. Congressmen complain at \$8 per day; the clerks in the departments at Washington can scarcely sub-sist at from \$1,500 \$2,000 per year; and the mechanic struggles hard to make "both ends meet" at \$1,50 and \$2 per day. What think you honorable members of Congress, is the condition of 22,688 Post Masters of the country, whose aggregate compensation is but \$1,821,002, or about an average of eighty dollars each per year? How are they support themselves and families and pay their office rent and clerk hire! How long can honest and competent business men co sent to be under the employ of a government that rewards their service so poorly.

Housenne.-A letter from Paris in New York Herald, referring to the battle of Citate, in which the Turks gained such

brilliant victory, says: Some strange peculiarities in regard to the late battle at Citate are exciting attention here. The Ottomans, it appears, fought with brilliant courage, but committed great over-sights in strategy. The Russians had en-trenched themselves behind a cluster of hay stacks, which if resolutely attacked, might have been carried, and saved much slaughte The Turks, however successfully attacked them in the open plain, and four hundred fell dead and dying at one discharge. Immediately after this had occurred, an immense of swine rushed upon the battle field and thrust their horrid snouts into the blood and bowels of the wounded and the dead. The shrieks and the struggles of the poor victims as they attempted to keep off their beastly assailants, is something too frightful for the mind to contemplate. The Tarks themselves exclaimed, as at a distance they witnessed the fiendish carousal, "Has not the prophet justly forbid us to eat the flesh of

The papers relate an anecdote Douglas's Nebraska bill. Some one asked Benton why he had never "pitched into Douglass. His reply was thus :-

"Mr. Douglas, Sir, Mr. Douglas, Sir," said the Colonei; "Ah he reminds me of a story. A man having a fractious bull and desiring to kill him, was unable to reach him, in h prancing and leaping. An old negro stand-ing by asked his master why he was so anxous to hit the bull! "Let him alone, Massa and by and by he jump so high he break his own neck in the fall."

A NEW WAY TO QUENCH THIRST .- In certain village lived a very honest farmer who, having a number of men boeing in a field, went to see how his work went on. Finding one of them sitting still, he reproved him for idleness; the man answered, "I thirst for the spirit." "Grog, you mean, I suppose," said every one that thirsteth."

"PARTNER WANTED." So say the advertisements every day .-Everybody wants a partner, though everysilent or active-all sorts are "in requests." The Tribune says -One man wants a part-

ner with a capital of \$10,000; another, a partner with a capital of bright eyes, fair form and a clear thousand a year of undivided affection; a third, with a good, honest heart; isn't particular about the way it's "put up," provided he can have the undisputed title thereto. And so it goes; everybody, the world dizzened in silks, bejeweled to her finger over, is looking for a partner-waiting for a ends, and making a vast display of grandeur partner-sighing for a partner. Some are at her dinner party, would be terribly horrible ashamed to confess it; others speak "right if the apparition of her honest father, a pediar out," and all, as they look, disclose some lit- in a very small way, with his leather pack, the pet weakness of their own. One man has should stalk in, in the midst of their hilarity, a penchant for a particular fashion of nose; and inquire whether any pins, needles, or he doesn't care wat a be owner knows, if she brass buttons were wanted by any of the only owns a Roman nose. Another is be- gracious company there assembled. witched for black eyes, caring little what is behind or above them. A third wants a form | tinction, the daughter of a cobbler, who used like an hour-glass, and he finds it; so all three to do picayune jobs on the heels and toes of marry respectively, eyes, nose and hour-glass. those in process of dilapidation, who, having The eyes grow rheumy and dim, and peer had the luck to marry a chap with an empty queerly over a pair of spectacles for "forty- head and a full pocket, soon became known five." Just think of that! forty five! The as a leader of society. Her nose had so delinose loses its fair proportions and becomes a cate an organization, that she vowed she receptacle for "Macaboy;" and the hour-glass | could smell a mechanic a quarter of a mile off. grows old and crazy. Another man marries This excessive olfactory delicacy would have a voice, and has nothing left at last but the been excessively annoying to the lady in echo. And worse than all, he that marries "a plum" and a woman to boot, makes way with the wealth, and-the woman remains. Sometimes, but not often-we will give them credit for that-the women are seeking for partners; one a pair of whiskers; another, six feet in his stockings; a third, a house and lot. But the whiskers get frosty, the six feet leans like the tower of Pisa, the house is mortgaged, the mortgage is "forcelosed," and nothing remains but the man himself. And so it goes, and so they all go. "Partner wanted." Of course; if a man has a surplus of joy, he wants to divide it; because, in dividing, he

FREE NEGROES IN MISSOURL.-A case was recently brought before one of the Superior Courts of Missouri, in which it was sought to expel a mulatto from the State under a stante of 1847, which declares that no free negro or mulatto shall come to that State under an pretext whatever. It was contended in reply that this statute was unconstitutional, and that Missouri was bound by her own solemn compact and agreement, by which she has pledged herself never to pass any law pro-hibiting any citizen of any one of the States of this Union from emigrating to Missouri, and enjoying all the privileges of citizens of like class in this State.—The court sustained the motion and dismissed the proceedings, de-slaring that the Legislature of this State had no right to disregar) and violate the solemn compact entered into by Missiouri in order to be admitted as a State of the American confederacy; and therefore that the act prohibiting free negroes and mulattoes from emigra-

Lying is Bed with the Head High.-It is often a question amongst people who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of man, whether lying with the head exalted or even with the body, was the most wholesome. Most consulting their own case on this point argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now although many delight in bolstering up their beads at night and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit.

The vessels through which the blood passes from the heart to the head, are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body, therefore in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty near on a level with the body; and people ought to accustom themselves to sleep thus to avoid damage .- Medical Journ-

We like the following paragraph, from the Claiborne Southernor, prodigiously:

"When a man enters a show, circus, atre, corcert, &... he has to pay in advance, at the door, to see the fun. When he sub-scribes to a Northern family paper, or a mag-dom as a reward." azine, he has to send the money in advance to secure the desired periodical. But, generally, when he wants his county paper, he wants it on a credit. because we suppose, he thinks "folks at home" can afford to wait. We believe that advance payments should be

nade to the county paper first. CONTEMPTIBLE.-Politicians and legislative bodies often slape their policy so as to gain the favor of foreigners, with a view to obtain their votes, but the most remarkable instance of the kind we have known, is afforded in a recent movement of the New York Legislature. The bill for promoting Medical Science (legalizing dissection) now before the Assembly, has been amended, according to the New York Medical Gazette, to avoid the objections of the drish and German residents of New York, by exempting the bodies of paupers of those races from its provisions, and confining the dissecting privilege to the bodies of native born paupers only.

THE MONARCH STILL A MAN.-Who forgets the ancedote of Napoleon and the vil-age bells of Brientz! He was riding late one day over a battle field, gazing stern and un-moved on the dying and the dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly "those evening bells" struck up a suddenly "those evening ocus" struck up a merry peal. The emperor paused to listen; his heart was softened; memory was busy with the past. He was no longer the con-queror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, hapy schoolboy at Brientz; and dismounting rom his horse, he seated himself on the tump of an old tree, and to the aston of Rapp, who relates the circumstances, burst waters came gushing from it,-My Note

A NEW INVENTION.-A French newspape ves an account of a newly discovered plan building carts and other vehicles, by which rse can be made to draw one-half heavier load than by carts as at present constructed. The new vehicles had four wheels, the foremost pair of which come about the middle of the horse's body; the weight is thrown on the axels and the vehicle is so constructed that part of it covers the horse to the neck.

INCONVENIENCE OF ANCESTORS There are two classes in the community. who feel seriously the disadvantage of having had fathers; namely, persons whose fathers appropriated other people's horses, and were guilty of crimes for which they were subsequently hanged. We know people who would rather see the ghost of the Witch of Endor, the ghost of Hamlet's father, the Cock-Lane ghost, and, indeed, forty other veritable ghosts, grinning and grim, than see the ghost of their own fathers. A lady of fashion, be-

We once knew a lady of fashionable disquestion, had she been a "medium," and had the spirit of her father appeared frequently to her, for the old cock, it must be confessed, had a vile smell of leather and wax ends about him. This lady went into hysteries one day, on the appearance of a venerable aunt in her parlor, while she was doing the elegant to a brace of sweet smelling gentlemen. In spite of the denials of the lady as to the relationship between herself and the old woman, the latter protested that she was a genuine aunt, the sister of Peter Simkins, cobbler, from whose loins the splendid lady before her sprang. The old lady was tumbled out, but the story got wind, sadly to the discomfiture of the lady, who, in the height of her passion, wished that she had never had any relatives, and that she had come into this earth as

spontaneously as an unparent mushroom. A man, however, is what he makes himself. and not what his ancestors make him. There is nothing more common than to see children altogether unlike their parents, and who, if it were not for the affinities of blood, would have very few affinities with those from whom they sprung. The son of a scamp may turn out to be a pattern of moral worth, and the darling boy of a horse thief may feel himself called on to convert the Thugs of India to an obedience of the decalorue.

PRACTICE AND PRECEPT .- That which thou hast to do, do it with all thy might,' said a clergyman to his son one morning, 'So I did this morning,' replied Bill, with

'Ah! what was it my darling,' and the father's hand ran through his offspring's curls. 'Why, I wollopped Jack Brown till he velled like thunder; you should just have heard him holler dad.

'Dad' looked unhappy, while he explained that the precept did not imply a case like that, and concluded with:

'You should not have done that, my child. 'Then he'd a wollopped me,' retorted Bill. Better,' expostulated his sire, for you to have fled from the wrath to come. 'Yes,' argued Bill, by way of a clincher:

but Jack can run twice as fast as I can. The good man sighed, went to his study, took up a pen, and endeavored to compose himself and a sermon, reconciling Practice

A SPLENDID DIAMOND .- The following pargraph in regard to a remarkable diamond found in South America appears in the money column of the London Times:

"One of the largest diamonds known was deposited yesterday at the Bank of England, by a London house, to whom it was consign-ed from Rio de Janeiro. Its weight is 254 carats, and its estimated value, according to the scale, £280,000. It is said to be of the finest water, and without flaw, and was

Young America.-In a recent lecture President Allen says: "Our children show extraordinary precoci-

ty. The miss drops the bib in the evening and dons the bodice in the morning, and the belle makes but a single leap from the cradle to the cotillion, from pap to polka. The boy, but we have no boys, now, gentleman is the word, feels insulted if he is met in the street and not called Mister. He

goes from the baby cap to the beaver, and in a twinkling from pea-nuts to politics. He finishes his elucation at 14, goes into business at 18, marries at 20 and is a bankrupt

It is understood that the promulgation of Secretary Marcy's instructions to Mr. Clay. our Minister to Peru, with regard to the outrages on American vessels at the Chincha Isnds, has aroused the representative of the latter government to the urgency of the case. He has accordingly notified the Secretary that full damages will at once be paid by Peru for the loss and injury sustained by Captain McCerran, of the Defiance. Yours Man.-Look here-you are ambi

tious, are you! you want to get up in the world, do you! well, don't try it by wondering how other people, not half so active as yourself, have done it-but watch your chances, keep your eyes open, and when you find a chap sleeping on the road to fame, hustle him off into the ditch and go ahead-never stop-never wait-but like a perpetual motion, keep moving.

The London Press of a late date says:-"We can state from the highest authority-not, of course, friendly to Russia—that the amount of available Russian troops in the principalities is, at this moment, propably not less than 120,000 men, in good condition."

The Boston papers announce the resigna-on of Hon. Zeno Scudder, the Representa-

HOME SONG. And store the spools away, And lay the muslin rolls in place;

For, like the workman's evening bell, A sound hath met my ears, The gate clink by the street doth tell Papa hath come, my dears. Bear off the toy-box from the floor-For yonder chair make room; And up, and out, unbar the door, And breathe his welcome home;

My task is done to-day;

For 'tis the twilight hour of joy, When Home's best pleasures rally; And I will clasp my darling boy, While papa romps with Allie.

There, take the hat and gloves, and bring The slippers, warm and soft, While bounds the babe, with laugh and spring, In those level arms aloft; And let each nook some comfort yield-

Each heart with love be warm, For him whose firm, strong hands shall shield The household gods from harm, Our love shall light the gathering gloom;

For o'er all earthly hope, We cherish first the joys of home; A glad, rejoicing group; And through the twilight hour of joy, We turn from toil, to dally With thy young dreams of life, my boy,

THE RELIGION OF THE RUSSIANS .- Public attention being very particularly directed to- to discharge the duties of the office. wards the Russian nation at the present time, a few remarks regarding some particularities in their manner of worship, &c., which probably are not generally known, may be interestiner.

Whenever a Russian passes a church his custom is to cross himself (some do so three ture) is placed in the east corner, before

representatives of the deity, and it is very curious to observe a devout Russian kissing the toe of one, crossing himself before another, while to another he will in addition prostrate himself, even with his head to the ground; this latter is also very frequently open, so that if any one wants to pay devotion to a particular image (or picture) while

no service is going on, he can do so. The Russians also believe in relies, in their efficacy of healing diseases, working other miracles, &c. Notwithstanding this, a very short time ago a new relic was found in the south of Russia, and a courier being immediately despatched with it to the Emperor at St. Petersburg; on his arrival his Imperial Majesty (expecting some important news reof Turkey.) when told his errand, exclaimed. "Away with the relic! it is time to put an end be carried out. But their superstitions.

CURE OF VIRULENT SMALL POX, SCARLET Feven on Measues.—The following receipt | Judicial Circuit.
was originally furnished by Mr. L. Lurkin | Sec. 10. And if there is no newspaper member of the Royal College of Surgeons, who vouches for it as a "medicine that will effect a revolution in the healing art, regards the prevention and cure not only of small pox, but also measles and scarlet fever, however malignant the type."

On the first appearance of fever and irrita-tion on ushering in attacks, whether occurbe entered on. Take one grain each of powdered foxglove or digitalis, (valuable in ratio of its greenness-the dark should be rejected,) and I of sulphate of zinc, (this article is commonly known as white vitriol.)—
These should be rubbed thoroughly in a ortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done, a noggin or about four ounces more, with some syrup or sugar, should be added. Of this mixture, a table spoonful should be given to an adult, nd two teaspoonfuls to a child every second our until the symptoms of disease vanish.

Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by agic, will result. The action of the medieine is thus explained :- The herb, by its ebrile qualities, lays hold of the fever, which it immediately strangles, while the zine acts | nor more than 50 days from the day of such the part of a tonic, instantly restoring equili-

It may, however, be necessary further to note, that should the bowels become obstructed in the progress of the disease, (an evil in no wise common,) then a drachm of the com-pound powder of Jalap, (formed by two parts cream of tartar with one of jalap,) and one grain of the herb treated as above, formed into a pastil with syrup or sugar, should be given an adult, and haif the quantity to a child. This simple medicine shuts out every other drug or form of treatment whatever, as totally unnecessary if not pernicious. totally unnecessary if not pernicious.

A boy, seventeen years of age, was shot down in the streets of Cincinnati and robbed, on the 1st inst, in the day time. Rob. bery seemed to be the only object for the violence. He had but two dollars with him,

A Western paper, speaking of a man who died in the most abject poverty and neglect, said that "he died without the aid of a physician."

IMPORTANT QUERY !-- If all the babies the world were scated together, and spanked at the same time, how many sugar plums would it take to quiet them.

The Boston Traveler says, Seth Wilmarth, reprieter of the Union Works, South Bos-, has lately closed a cont act with the New-York and Eric Rail Road Co. for the buildng of 40 locomotives of the largest class. The first of these machines is already completed, and, it is believed, is the heaviest and largest locomotive ever built in New England It weighs 32 tons, with four 5 feet drivers 28 inch cylinder, 20 inch stroke.

Of all learning the most difficult department is to unlearn; dr awing a mistake or prejudice out of the head is as painful as drawing a tooth, and the patient never thanks the

Know thyself," is the Greek maxim Some people would have a very small subject to work upon, if this doctrine was fully ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEO.

PLE.
AN ACT to prescribe the time and manner of electing Judges and Attorneys General by the people.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem-

bly of the State of Tennessee, That on the 4th Thursday of May, 1854, there shall be elected in this State three Judges of the Supreme Court, one Attorney General for the State, one Judge and one Attorney General in each Judicial district, and one Chancellor in each

Chatteery division.

SEc. 2. The Sheriffs of the different counties shall, on that day and ever afterwards, sa provided by this act, open and hold the elections in their respective counties, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions that

same rules, regulations and restrictions that are prescribed in reference to the election of Sheriff, Clerks, Registers, and County Trustees. If there shall be no Sheriff of the county, or he shall be a candidate, the Coroner shall hold the election.

Set; 3. The Sheriff or Coronor shall, within three days after such election, transmit to the Secretary of Statera copy of the certificates made by the Judges and Clerks, of the number of votes received by each candidate. Sec. 4. The Secretary of State shall compare the number of votes received by each candidate; shall enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall issue to the person receiving the highest number of votes, a certificate of his election, to be countersigned by the Governor; which certificate shall be sufficient to enable him to proceed

Sec. 5. If two persons, candidates for the same office, shall receive an equal number of votes, it shall be the duty of immediately to order another election, within thirty days, of which notice shall be given in one newspaper published at the Capitol, and one or more newspapers published in the dis-trict in which such election is to be held.

custom is to cross himself (some do so three Sec. 6. As often as a vacancy shall occur times, accompanying it with bowing.) In in any of said offices by death, resignation, which they uncover their heads and cross themselves on entering.

Their churches are filled with these their publication in a newspaper in each of the grand divisions of this State; if of a Circuit tion to be held, and of which notice shall be Judge, Chancellor, or Attorney General, by publication for one month in one of the news-papers of the Capitol, and in one or more newspapers in the circuit or district for which such Judge or Chancellor, or Attorney is to

be elected.
Sec. 7. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in done at intervals during the celebration of their services; but their churches are always removal, the Governor shall appoint some person to fii) the office until the election of a successor according to the provisions of this act. Sec. 8. Persons illegally voting for any of said officers, shall be liable to indictment or presentment; and upon conviction, shall be

punished as in other cases of misdemeanor. Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the qualified voters of the county of Shelby, shall elect a Judge of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis; the qualified voters of the counties of Shelby, Tipton, Fayette and Hardeman, shall elect a Judge for the eleventh Judicial Circuit, composed of said counties: the qualified voters of the fifth, garding his operations in the neighborhood thirteenth and fourteenth civil districts in Shelby county, in which Memphis and Fort to such nonsense." Would that this were Attorney General for said Criminal Court of counties of Shelby, Tipton, Fayette and Har deman, the fifth, thirteenth and fourteenth civil districts in Shelby county excluded, shall elect on Attorney General for the eleventh

blished in the Circuit, the notice of the said election shall be published in some newspaper near the Circuit, and which circu-

Sec. 11. Be it further engeted. That in voting for Supreme Judges of the State every voter shall prefix to the name of each candi-date on his ticket, the words Eastern, Westring in families or large communities, the ern or Middle Division to denote the grand subjoined mode of treatment should at once division of the State for which he desires each candidate elected. And the person receiving the highest number of votes for any division shall be declared one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee,

Sec. 12. Be it enacted, That should a candidate for the office of Judge of the Circuit, Common Law and Chancery or Criminal Court or for the office of Attorney General for any Circuit or Criminal Court in the State desire to contest any election he must, within twenty days after such election, present a sworn statement of the grounds of contest to the Chancellor of the division in which such election was held, or, if there be no Chancellor in that division, to the Chancellor of the next adjoining division; whose duty it shall be to appoint a day of trial not less than 30 presentation, and a place of trial at some point within the circuit in which such election was held, which day and place of trial must be by him endorsed on such statement and a copy of the same be served on the person whose election is contested, or left at his usual place of residence by a sheriff or constable at least twenty days before the trial and returned to the Chancellor before whom the contest is to be tried.

Sec. 13. Be it further engeted. That the testimony in such contests may be taken by may prescribe, or orally. And the Chancellor may make all necessary orders in relation to the transmission of the ballots given in the election to the place of trial, or in relation to any other matter required in such contest.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That after the Chancelior shall have heard the testimony and determined the contested electionit shall be his duty to send a certified copy of his decision, giving a statement of the legal votes east for each of the contesting parties, to the Governor of the State, whose duty it shall be to issue a commission to the person elected.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That if the Chancellor trying the contest shall decide the election to be void, or that each of two candidates has received an equal number or votes, the Governor of the State shall issue a

"writ of election" to fill the vacancy.
Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That contests for the office of Chancellor shall be tried before the Chancellor of some division ad-joining that in which such election is held. Contests for the office of Supreme Judge shall be tried by one of the Chancellors in that grand division of the State in which the incumbent is required to reside; and contests for the office of Attorney General for the State shall be tried before the Chancellor of the disvision in which the seat of government is situated, under the same rules and regulations prescribed in the foregoing sections of this net; Provided that the party contestant for the office of Supreme Judge or Attorney General for the State shall have forty days after the election within which to file his reasons for contesting such election